

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

[WITNESSES THE STANDARD.]

AN ALLEGORY.
Suggested by the following description of
the scene of combat:

Now's the time, comrades, to strike the blow,
And let us all be avenged here.
Then you have seen a valiant frenzied heart—
High patriotic & noblest part.
And rushing onward, let your foeman fall,
Naught can save him but the tempered steel.
Into his bosom let your cannons roar,
Each charge has its deadly will.
Lift high the sword, the blinding冤ing blade—
Remembering always our cause.
In arms we stand, on the battle-field,
Dead, rank'd, true, with hostile blood;
Let me fall, too, to the fray.
You'll see me in victory about we'll make
Beneath the rising sun, state.
Avalanche of death, the banner of the brave
Visions of home, to triumph wave.
Ere I close my eyes, the sleep of death,
Shall have me lying, till out last breath.

M.—

Columbia and the Equestrian Statue of General Jackson.

The news of our readers have soon come to the inauguration of the Equestrian Statue of General Jackson, on the 8th day of January. This wonderful statue, the only one of its size in the world which is not made of solid metal, was the workship of Clark Mills. A few years ago he was a poor plasterer in Charleston, and now his fame extends over the wide world. Congress has just appropriated for him fifty thousand dollars towards an equestrian statue of General Washington. The statue of Jackson was paid for by contributions of the friends of the old hero. The sum was \$12,000 for it, and the cost to Clark Mills was \$19,000, and five years labor—but the sum he has acquired in world renown will be less than half.

The history of Clark Mills is a most extraordinary one. He began it at the tender age of twelve. He taught himself six or seven years ago. He was at that time taking painting and drawing in Columbia. We were so anxious to make an engagement for ourself, and the negotiations he called at our room in the hotel, prepared to take a walk of our head and fine and shoulders. Whilst performing this operation he commenced his narrative in regard to his own life and talents. He told us he was a good house painter in Charleston, and did not know what he possessed but faculty whatever for sculpture or drawing there was. One morning as he was walking along he was called by a door where a Philanthropist had hung up his sign, with a notice that sketches were not charged for the examination of their heads. This induced him to go in and have his bump examined. The Philanthropist said to him, "You are a good sculptor in a very eminent degree, and if you care to enter into my service you would do very distinguished service." Mills agreed to him. "You will command my entire confidence in your present services, but I have no account of my own funds, and you must destroy it. I am, sir, a house painter, and know nothing about business or money matters." The Philanthropist replied, "I am sorry for that, you have the organ in a most wonderful degree and should cultivate that talent." Mr. Mills said the idea that he possessed a rare and valued talent was very sweet consolations of comforted his mind, and say, "But still he never thought of trying his talent, for he did not know how to begin. One day he saw an Adelphi going through the streets of Charleston with a band of Naples in plaster, and asked him how it was moulded. The Adelphi promised to show him, and did so. He copied the idea instantly, and was enraptured with it. First he commenced a likeness in wax of his father, wife, who had very commendable features. It was the wonder of all who saw it. He then commenced taking busts, as he was doing when we formed our acquaintance. Next he chiseled in wood marble busts of that distinguished statesman, Mr. Calhoun. His friends now desired their willingness to send him to Rome, where he might study sculpture, and cultivate his genius. For this purpose they mortgaged his small funds, and as he was passing through Washington he was there engaged to make the Equestrian Statue of Jackson.

In poverty and obscurity in Charleston, whilst working at his trade of house painter, he kept a seat and a dog, which he would make his bed upon. Between this exhibition of meagreness and bear, and with the assistance of friends, he made his living in a sort of way, and would in all probability have died in these humble pursuits, but for the Philanthropist. Who can laugh at physiognomy, after this, as a humbug, and not a science. Immediately after Governor McDowell had made his great speech in the Legislature in favor of giving the election of Vice-President and Vice-President to the people, Mr. Mills, recalled the South Carolina College, commanding on the State a very heavy expense, and incurred a large debt. Judge Brown replied to the members, and said that the College had never profited more graduate than Mr. Jackson, the State of South Carolina would be amply compensated by him alone, for all that she had spent on that institution. So we say in regard to physiognomy, that if this science had never done any other good to the world than that of developing the genius of Clark Mills, it would be enough to endear it to the world.—Southern Review.

Liter From Mexico.

The Havana papers contain later, and highly important intelligence from Mexico, from which, it appears, that the revolution has at length invaded the capital, and driven the constituted authority from their seats. President Arista has resigned the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, and Don José Bustamante, Captain of the Supreme Court, now exercises the functions of executive. What is most strange is, that this seems to have been accomplished with little commotion, and in the midst of public apathy. The resignation and departure of Arista took place on the morning of the 4th instant, he was escorted by some fifty members of the Police Brigade, and the route taken by him was unknown.

A voice for his own safety, has no doubt, guided Arista, the gentleman who, having resided for some time in the United States, and having enjoyed the advantages of wealth, leisure, travel, and observation, and being abounding, even of enlarged, liberal and progressive ideas, was too far in ad-

vance of the degraded elements of Mexico to suit them. We may now expect, with some certainty, the return of Santa Anna to the acclamation of the people, and with the re-investment of his former title of *Benemérito de la Patria*, or "the well-deserving of his country." On his return, we may prepare for some important doings in the foreign relations of Mexico. It will become, perhaps, the first and most pressing duty of the new administration to take into hand the permanent settlement of the troubles of that unhappy country.—Columbia Banner.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A scientific correspondent of the New York Courier, has made an important discovery in voltaic electricity, which may be practically applied to the cure of weak nerves. It is this:

"If a cylindrical piece of zinc is placed between the top of a brass-handle, and another, about fifteen inches below, connected being made between the two by means of a wire, a person taking hold of the top piece with the right hand, while the tail is placed on the lower, or lower piece, forms a voltaic circle which becomes powerful the more the iron is used. The handle will be without glores, so that the metal parts in contact, and the windows of the room should be open when the brass is used, so as to admit the air freely. The discovery is invaluable to invalids in a weak state for want of active life, and for males it can be applied to axe-handlers."

Das of a Wife.—Rutherford says, "No man can either live piously or die righteously without a wife." A very wicked bachelor of our acquaintance says to this, "O ye sufferers and severs trials purify and chasten the heart."

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

CHESTER, S. C.: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1853.

The name of McMechin's Post Office in Fairfield has been changed to that of "Long Rue."

Acknowledgments.
Hon. D. WALLACE has our thanks for a copy of the Patent Office Report of 1850-51, and a copy of Appendix to Congressional Globe.

We are also under obligation to the Hon. Mr. WOODWARD for copies of his late speech on the Tariff question, and to the Hon. Mr. Gass for sundry valuable documents.

The American Hotel.

In our columns will be found the Card of Mrs. Fleming, and her son Mr. J. T. Fleming, the present proprietors of the American Hotel. Mrs. Fleming has been long and favorably known for her skillful management of the best private boarding house in Columbia; and we have no doubt that she will fully sustain the well-known reputation of the "American."

Hays and Webster.
We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Read & Co., Boston, a neat pamphlet of 84 pages, containing the speech of General Hays of South Carolina, on Mr. Foote's resolution, January, 1850, and Mr. Webster's speech in reply to it.

These have justly been regarded as the great speeches both of Hays and Webster; and from this fact, together with the recent death of one of these distinguished orators, the publication will be eagerly sought after by the reading public. It may be ordered from Boston—\$2.50 each.

The Lexington Telegraph.

We would beg the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of the Lexington Telegraph, to be found in another column. Mr. Randolph has for the past year been connected with this office, in the capacity of Foreman, and we can bear testimony to his skill as a printer, his integrity and capacity as a man, and to the other prerequisites which he possesses for rendering this enterprise permanent and successful. The Telegraph when put in operation will be the cheapest paper in the State, and considering the manifold advantages which will accrue to the people of Lexington from its permanent establishment, they are certainly bound to make a strong and vigorous effort in its behalf.

The Japan Expedition.

The Emperor of Japan has written a letter to the King of the Netherlands, in which he refers to the prospective of trading with Japan to other nations, and has notified the coast so as to give the American expedition under Com. Perry, a warm reception. The people keep a strict look out upon the coast; and their fires are burning on the mountains, in order to be prepared in case the American Squadron should appear at night. The Japanese standing army consists of 300,000 men, and 50,000 cavalry.

Florida Indians.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, has made a report, recommending that troops be sent out to Florida, accompanied by surveyors to survey and enclose the public lands; and that prompt and decisive measures be pursued to rid the State of the Indians who have so long infested it, and whose presence has been a check to its peace, quietude and advancement.

Editor's Table.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. Published at New York, by G. P. PUTNAM & Co., \$3 per annum.

The first number of this long promised periodical is on our table, and fulfills the expectations we had been led to form. Its typographical appearance is plain and unassuming, though very neat; its matter varied and, as far as we have read, very interesting. Our prominent feature, which we are prone to pronounce commendable, is a vein of pure American running through and giving tone and character to its entire contents.

The leading paper is upon Cuba, the closing paragraph of which we present to our readers, as embodying an idea which they will recognize, and which not a few of our day seriously entertain:

"The careful and philosophical observer of the present progress of mankind in our time, has been led and caused to cherish a belief in the addition of the fraternizing and co-operation of the nations, which shall be a fulfillment of this crowning prophecy of inspiration. It has pleased Heaven to make our country the home of freedom, the birthplace of liberal institutions, the best example for the struggling, and the surest hope for the enfranchised everywhere. More than this, we have rendered fea-

model Express Company. They undertake, as is well known, to carry packages with the greatest expedition, and for this purpose have the use of a car attached to the passenger trains on the South Carolina Road, in which the packages entrusted to them are conveyed. We are informed, however, that they have no agent in Columbia to attend to the trans-shipment of packages from one road to another; and the result is, that they are all lodged in the S. C. Rail Road depot, and are there thrown about until the owner, as we have done, puts himself to the trouble and expense of going or sending for them. The freight is required by the Express Company to be prepaid in Charleston, but an additional freight is exacted before the goods are surrendered at the depot in Columbia. In our case, we prepaid \$1.20 on the box forwarded to us, (for the privilege of having the goods delayed two weeks) and then paid \$1.50 for the privilege of releasing it from the paws of the company; making \$2.70 on a small box from Charleston to Columbia.

As is not the first instance in which the gross misconduct of this Express company has come to our knowledge, we think it our duty to put the community on their guard. Persons ordering goods in haste from Charleston, should be careful to caution against entrusting them to Come & Co.'s Express.

At the spotty transit of freight from Charleston is often a matter of importance, we would suggest to our friends that perhaps the best mode is to have the packages marked to the care of the agent of the Charlotte Rail Road, at Columbia, and sent from Charleston by Passenger train. In this way, they would be more apt to fall into the hands of the Charlotte Company, and would at least avoid the being stowed away in some obscure corner of the S. Carolina Depot.

Congress—The Monroe Doctrine, &c.
The House of Representatives have at length set to work, and is busily engaged in disposing of the accumulated business of last Session. We regret that we cannot pass the same compliment upon the Senate. This grave and reverend body has been occupied, during the past week, in discussing the Monroe doctrine and its present bearing upon the policy of our government, in relation to European colonization on the American Continent,—the subject having been introduced by Mr. Cass in a resolution providing for the re-affirmation of the doctrine; and speeches have been made by Messrs. Cass and Soule in its favor and by Messrs. Butler and Mason against it.

The short and pithy remarks of Mr. Butler, seem to us to be most conclusive upon the point.

Affred, charged with the murder of John Baker, a free negro, was tried in Yorkville on Monday, 21st inst., and found guilty of man-slaughter.

At the South Sea Islands, the inhabitants relate themselves upon the most delicate luxuries. They have for dessert, regularly, a dish of boiled clergymen and roasted missionary. Crow Chapman, crow!

It has been proposed to erect a crystal Palace in Boston, next year.

An American dancer, Miss Maywood, of Philadelphia, is "tripping the light fantastic" in Italy, and astonishing the people with her extraordinary feet. She draws down beautiful bouquets as large as a four barrel, and is compelled to haul them away in wheel-barrows.—So says an exchange paper.

We notice the marriage of Mr. John Speer to Mrs. Mary Dart. But that the children will be most "uncommonly" sharp.

Rumor says that Mr. Pierce has offered the Secretaryship of State to Mr. Buchanan.

Alexandre Dumas, the author, has written fifty dramas and seven hundred volumes of fiction.

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We learn from a Western paper, that the editor, Mr. Hogg, lately led to the altar a Miss Little. We trust that the Little Hogg results from the union will form a literary family, and be profitable to them away in wheel-barrows.—So says an exchange paper.

A lady in the New York Herald advertises under the head of "Want," a gentleman for tea and breakfast. Don't all speak at once.

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The President elect has declined an invitation tendered to him the hospitalities of the city of Boston, assigning as his reason his recent domestic afflictions.

Mr. Meager, the Irish patriot, is receiving the hospitalities of the city of Boston and is lecturing there.

Correspondence of the Palmetto Standard.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29, 1853.

Professor Anderson, the unrivaled and unapproachable "Wizard of the North," has signified his intention of returning to Charleston, and opening his enchanted Castle at Hibernian Hall during race week. I believe that public opinion has placed him at the head of those gifted with the black art; and ranked him with the first magicians of the age. He has lately been absent, and has not yet paid his tailor's bill, or his upholsterer's or his wine merchant's bill, or one half of his engagements in the city or at the West end.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road is now completed, and cars running on it, within three miles of the Tennessee river. Passengers are landed in Charleston in less than three days from Nashville, the whole distance, with the exception of the three miles above alluded to, by rail and steamboat.

Miss L. VIRGINIA SMITH, the well-known poet and editor of the Southern Ladies' Magazine, was three years in arrear in rent in the Parish of St. James. He could not pay his tailor's, or his upholsterer's or his wine merchant's bill, or one half of his engagements in the city or at the West end.

The independent English presses predict a long continuance of the Aberdeen Ministry, because it is composed of "moderate and experienced statesmen, men of honor, character, judgment and ability."

This exquisite "tighta" and bob-tails reaching down nowhere, have given way, in the fashionable world to unmentionables, full and long and coats reaching the knees. What a blessing!

"How very seldom it happens," said one friend to another, "that we find editors who are *bred* to the business."

"Very well," replied the other, "and have you not remarked how seldom the business is *bred* to the editors?"

A BILL recently passed the Illinois Senate, and is now before the House, provides for the payment of the claims of Maj. Wm. H. Wadsworth, late of South Carolina, for losses sustained by him during the Revolution, amounting to about \$37,000. At the time when Col. H. Wadsworth was executed in Charleston, Maj. Wadsworth was a prisoner of war; and boldly expressing his indignation at this unwarranted outrage, he was closely confined in a British man-of-war for a long period and entirely despoiled of a large and valuable estate. The evidence upon which the claim was founded has been mislaid for many years, and was not found until about a year since, when the petition for its admission was presented to Congress.

Beyond this, nothing of interest to our readers has been transacted.

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It has pleased Heaven to make our country the home of freedom, the birthplace of liberal institutions, the best example for the struggling, and the surest hope for the enfranchised everywhere. More than this, we have rendered fea-

sible, purposes and systems, in policy and civilization, which might well have been regarded as impossible, but for steamboats, railroads, telegraphs and printing presses, that in an hour ago were regarded as incredible, that the extension of our country will be, in a continually increasing degree, a detail of the rapid operation of this principle, until the world shall be completely united and bound together by the tracks of intercommunication, the combination of its interests, the sympathies of its intelligence, and the unity and oneness of its hopes;

as is now the case.

As we

have

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THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS will be received until Friday evening the 1st of February next, at the office of the State, in the City of Charlotte, for erecting a building commanding at the Bridge over the Catawba River, consisting of an arched East Building, 20 feet wide, 20 feet high, 12 feet from the bridge to the top of roof; to be twenty feet wide, the main full length, three inches thick; to be pointed in their places with four struts underneath to be not less than six inches thick at the small end.

Proposals will also be received for manufacturing the same; for specifications of which will be sent to me at my store.

D. PINCHBACK.

Jan. 10.

\$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, 2 miles from Charlotte, on the Salisbury road, on Thursday night, the 16th instant, TWO HORSES, one a roan, with heavy mane and tail, stout, well made, and of common size, 10 or 12 years old. The other a small sorrel horse, 5 years old, very long and heavy tail, & 3 white feet, and a small white spot on the left side of his neck, and a scar on his face to the right of the eye, and a white tail, and is a good rider, and all round—steel shoes on his fore feet.

A man who left Kerr's Tavern, that night, af- ter dark, without paying his bill, has been no- ticed. He registered himself as BUTLER, but had passed by the name of ROACHE, in Salisbury. I am informed by a respectable To- becon from Rockingham county, that his true name is MOSELEY, from that country.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure my horses and give them.

D. T. GARDWELL,
Charlotte, December 22, 1852.

2-1m

POSITIVE

Bills of Lading and Negroes.

The undersigned will offer for public sale, at the Auction of the Hon. David Johnson, at Chester, State, Union District, on Thursday,

the third (3rd) day of February next, and the following, a prime gang of about

FOURTY NEGROES,

part of his stock. Among them are several families, consisting of parents and their children, who will be sold together, and a number of prime young men, who are well educated, and have good habits, and are well trained to their work.

The Judge's Plantation will also be offered for sale; but, in my opinion, it is located at Lookout's Bluff, on Broad River, and contains about

Two Thousand Acres,

of which about three hundred acres are bot- tom Land. There is on it first rate

Sew and Oyst Mills,

standing above the highest trestles, with a wa- ter power which is not surpassed in extent and convenience, by any in the State. A comfortable small framed Dwelling House, extensive ac- commodations for Negroes, and all necessary build- ings. If may, if purchasers desire it, be conveniently divided into two tracts—one of fourteen hundred acres, on which is the principle dwelling house; and the other of six hundred, with which the Rillabund. The terms will be

accommodating.

A considerable number of live stock, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Also, a large quantity of Corn and other forage and provi- sions will be disposed of on terms that will be made known on the day of sale.

D. PINCHBACK.

Jan. 12

NOTICE.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." THE subscriber being fully authorized to close up the business of the late firm of McDonald & Pinchback, takes this method of informing those indebted, that he is determined to close that business up by next fall, and those that observe this notice will be granted him on the 6th February next, if no well-founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, J. C. O. C. D.

Jan. 27

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

ARTHUR WESTBROOK, having applied to

me for Letters of Administration on the es- te of Dr. Charles Thor, dec'd. Notice is hereby given that the same will be granted him on the 6th February next, if no well-founded

objection be made.

EDWARD LEWIS.

Jan. 27

GARDEN SEEDS.

A. assortment of Fresh and genuine Garden Seeds for sale at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY.

Jan. 19

January 1st, 1853.

FROM this time I intend to sell Goods for Cash exclusively; and all persons indebted to me by Note or Book account, are requested to come forward and settle up. As I intend leaving the country next fall I wish to have my bu- siness all settled by that time.

D. PINCHBACK.

Jan. 26

NOTICE.

H. FABIAN, Watch-maker and Jeweler, having given notice to the public, that a workman who served him in Switzerland in the manufacture of Watches and Clocks, and is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its details—a superior workman. He will therefore be able to execute at the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner, all repairing entrusted to him. His work war- ranted to give satisfaction.

BENJ. N. B. Fine Watch Crystals 37-¹/₂

Jan. 5

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H. FABIAN, Watch-maker and Jeweler, having given notice to the public, that a workman who served him in Switzerland in the manufacture of Watches and Clocks, and is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its details—a superior workman. He will therefore be able to execute at the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner, all repairing entrusted to him. His work war- ranted to give satisfaction.

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NOTICE.

THE PALM TO STANDARD.

South's Experiment.

THE COTTON BILL.

one of cottons outweigh that of the cottons. Rumors of the various losses in the wheat crop have been many, and it is difficult to say whether those of any other grain-growing region in a civilized country have ever equalled them; they are not confined to that crop. Our Indian corn, which is less liable to loss than any other we grow, may still be so managed, as to prove unprofitable. To say nothing about poor tillage, and permitting the weed to smother it before it is ready for harvest, it cannot go unharvested until winter without loss. A part of it will fall down and spoil by contact with mud and rain—the birds, squirrels, raccoons and other game of various kinds will come in their share. The stalks which if properly cut and cured in season are inferior to no fodder for cattle, are sound at the bottom and dried to exhaustion at the top; hence so many "deaths of cattle in the winter months." The grain which may happen to be but poorly ripened or that which is loosely set upon the cob, is more or less injured.

In the same list may be put the cotton tattered and broken implements. In all directions the traveler will see harasters, rakes, plows and harrows standing in the field at this date, without covering or any protection whatever, swelling with rain storms, shrinking with sun more between the hills and harvest, though constantly employed in their proper work, from harvests and rains, which have absolutely rotted down in the field, between harvests could be sold as coal and the money distributed, it would go far to pay all the debts of the country. It is singular indeed, that implements which cost so much should be so wretchedly provided for; as if the farmer were more in haste to be rid of them than anything else. A man may not be able to avert a poor wheat crop, but he can take care of his rakes.

At this season of the year, carts of stock for application of the seed, so much neglected. Habits of wastefulness, will no doubt conduce to success in the management of stock than in the growth of grain. Yet, we imagine that taking the country together, there is quite as much carelessness exercised in the one case as in the other. Stock do need shelter, whatever may be done or not in regard to it. They may not need costly barns or stables rugged according to the highest style of those structures, but they need something to keep off the fierce winds, and snows, and rains, which attend the winter months. Sheep need it, cattle need it, swine need it, and horses must have it. True, they may live without it, and the reaper may be kept, though standing in the field, the difference between this and the other mode of procedure, constitutes the profits of farming. In feeding stock the same rules apply.

If the feed be thrown upon the earth for a flock of sheep, the whole flock for their first business run over it; and when this is done, they eat it very reluctantly, if at all. A drove of cattle will tread one half their feed into the earth, if they can reach it with their feet. Boxes, racks, or something of the sort are essential to good husbandry in feeding. Stock require, too, a regular supply of water, and though sheep may be got through the winter without it, they nevertheless require it. If fed on dry food, and must suffer without it, Justice: I will proceed as soon as your honor is at leisure.

Justice: I was only making up the judgment, Sir. I will hear you; go on.

Upjohn: I object to the decision of this case, before the time assigned in the writ, and before I am heard.

Justice: Go on, Sir. I'll hear you. I can hear just as well while I am writing. It will make no difference.

Upjohn: This suit is brought by Plaintiff,

v. Defendant for damage done by Michael.

It should have been brought v. Michael the trespasser.

Justice: Sue a beggar and— Well, go on. I'll hear all you have to say.

Upjohn: The defendant cannot be connected with the transaction, nor is he sought to be. Besides, the statute (page 150) requires notice of six days to defendant, and action, and here is only one day's notice.

Justice: Notice seems to have been sufficient to bring you here! But go on, I'll hear. You don't disturb me.

Upjohn: The statute also requires (page 185) the writ to be under seal. This writ is not.

Justice: Mr. Sharks, just run your eye over that bill of costs, and see if costs are high enough. Go on, Sir: I hear every word you say.

Upjohn: This writ is directed to a sheriff, and is served by a townsergeant. Your Justice: Then this is not a court! Ha! ha!

Upjohn: It is no trespass to fish in the river.

Justice: Ha! ha! No trespass to trample down clover, eh?

Upjohn: But the action is not for trespassing in the clover.

Justice: Go on, Sir. That bill of costs right, Mr. Sharks?

Upjohn: The damages laid in the writ at fifty dollars. Now your honor has exceeded its jurisdiction. A Justice cannot give judgment for over twenty dollars, nor have jurisdiction where more is laid.

Justice: Why Squire, "you talk as one of the foolish women talk," said Solomon said on a similar occasion. Cannot give judgment for more than twenty dollars—umph! I have, Squire Upjohn: yes. I already have given judgment for more than double that amount, and costs to match. Don't trouble the court any further with such futile objections. The court is adjourned, and no appeal allowed.

Squire: Dog Saver—That are harmful's the real stock. Mum, and dog-cheap at thirty!

Young Widow—It is a sweet pretty darling, black and white; but in my present bereavement you must procure me one entirely black. This will do very well in about six months, for half mourning.

It is generally supposed, also, that the bee collects the wax from which it constructs its comb, from some vegetable substance. There is also an error. The wax is a secretion from its body, as the honey is; and it makes its appearance in small scales or flakes, or under the wings of the belly, and is taken thence by other bees, rendered plastic by mixture with

the saliva of the bee's mouth, and laid on the walls of the cell with its tongue, very much in the way a plasterer uses a trowel."

Hazardous Reading.

HEINRICH SCHLAUFENBURGER'S LOVE EXPERIENCE.

Well, vat rash to mather mit me, I can't tell. But, sure as I live, Ioh was nicht very well; Main stomach vas right, main head no very well. But all day long, I sleep wide awake. First I thought be ve pedugue; but derle I mis-take,

For de gal all de ped-close and pillars did shake, And looked in de cracks of de ped-all around, But not a single pedugue was afound.

Den somebody say, rich I not think, was fair,

Den main complaint perhaps wa de night mare;

But I know'd ye—was wrong, 'cause my pony's a horse.

And sleeps in de stable of good Mr. Morse.

Den I thought of e trappers, den spirin' day say,

Vat spesl de people's good aseens away;

But dat no could do; de truth I must tell—

Main trapper, jah made mit a string and a bell.

Den I went to de doctor, and stated mine case

He felt mine pulse, and put on a long face;

"You're pizzend," said he, "an' vill go tead;

You no swallow dish pill!"—put a pig as his head.

I looked at it pill, and thought he vas jokin',

So no swallow dat without a great chokin';

Says he, "Never mind, but shuit open yore jaws;

An' down vent pil, mitout lastin'! or chaws.

Oh, vat a pain he did make in mine belly!

So vorser as horse or pine-apple jelly;

Den de sweat he roll down, and I goes to sleep;

An' more as a week mein pedl tid keep.

An' was I yet got, I was thin as a shad,

Mein close vas too pig, and I looked very bad!

But he I was for cool, for my Kately did say,

Den I go strong, I might menshin to tay.

Den mein eyes dey was open, I'd know'd right away.

De matter vas Kately no before dat would say;

An' I got strong and pig as before,

An' Kately is mine, to be parted no more.

A LAW CASE IN 1802.

The following case, which will make some of our metropolitan lawyers "rise in their boots," was actually adjudicated in the year 1802, in the town of ——, in the State of Rhode Island.

Sharks v. Ogle. Coram Bal, Justice. Count—Trespass done by Michael, the hired man of Ogle, for fishing in the river illegally. Damage laid at fifty dollars.

Upjohn: Defendant, and Plaintiff per se.

Upjohn: Your Honor, at nine o'clock, the time of return, I shall be ready in case Sharke Ogle.

Justice: You for Ogle!

Upjohn: Yes.

Justice: The case is already disposed of, and I am now making up the judgment. I will adjourn no testimony, but if you have anything to say, I will hear you.

Upjohn: I will proceed as soon as your honor is at leisure.

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DOUBTFUL THEOLOGY.

The Cleveland Herald tells the following:

"A friend, whom we shall call Pat, for short, tells a good one upon himself. 'When an idle boy,' he was called upon one day, in a country school, and the question suddenly propounded to him by the pedagogue, 'Patrick, how many Gods are there?' "

Pat was not a distinguished theologian then, and years had made him "no better very fast," in such matters, but he promptly responded—"three, sir."

"Three, your seat!" thundered the master, and if in five minutes, you don't answer correctly, I'll wolt you."

The probationary period passed, and Pat taking the floor hesitatingly stated the number of Gods at "three, sir." He received the promised "weltung," and a reprimand to his seat for ten minutes further consideration.

Ten minutes up, and Pat was up too, and satisfied that he hadn't fixed the number sufficiently big before, he shouted, "there's ten, sir!" He saw the frowns descending, and, bolting out of the door, cleared a five mile fence, and broke like a quarter horse, across the fields. Panting with exertion, he met a lad with a book under his arm, and with the look of one who described the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

"Where are you going?" said Pat.

"To school, yonder," was the reply.

"You are—aren't you?" said Pat, quickly; "how many gods are there?"

"Two," answered the boy.

"Well, you're better go down there. You'll have a good time with your two gods. I just left there with ten, and that warn't enough to save me from the darndest licking you ever heard of."

FINALE TO A COURTSHIP.

"Flora, ah! dearest Flora; I am come; ah, Flora I come to; oh! you can decide my fate—I am come to—oh,—ah!"

"I see you, Malcom, perfectly. You are come, you can tell me interesting intelligence certainly. Well what next?"

"Oh, Flora, I am come to—to—"

"To offer me your hear: and hand, I suppose."

"Yes."

"Well, do it like a man then, and not like a monkey."

"Plague take your self-possession," I exclaimed, suddenly starting up from my knee, an attitude that might have won the approval of Madame de Mailhaut Fraisez, "you make me ashamed of myself," said Flora.

"You like brevity, it would seem."

"Yes," replied Flora.

"Will you give me a kiss?"

"You may take one."

I took the proffered kiss.

"Now, this is going to work rationally," said Flora; "when a thing is to be said, why may it not be said in two seconds, instead of stuttering and stammering two hours about it? Oh, how cordially do I hate mysteries," exclaimed the merry maiden, clasping my hand very energetically.

"Well, then," said I, humping apart,

"what day shall we fix our marriage?"

A DOOR.—When old Deacon B——

got into a bad position, he was very expert at crawling out it. Though quick tempered, he was one of the best deacons in the world. He wouldn't, in a sober moment, utter an oath, or anything like one, for his weight in cedar. At the close of a rainy day, he was milking in his barnyard; on one side of which was a dirty trough, and on the other an old ram, that in consideration of his usually quiet disposition, was allowed to run with the cows. The deacon was piously humming "Old Hundred," and had just finished the line ending with "exalted high" when the ram, obeying a sudden impulse to be aggressive, gave him a blow from behind that sent him up a short distance only to fall directly into the trough, where the dirty water was deep enough to give him a thorough immersing. As he crawled out, and before he rose from his hands and knees, he looked over his shoulder at the ram, and vociferated, "Yon d——d old cu—!" but on looking around, and seeing one of his neighbors at the bars looking at him, he added in the same breath, "if I may be allowed the expression,"

"A good deal, honey. If it was after dark dar would be none left—that is, if you happened to come along dat way."

Look here, nigger, just stop them perniciousities. If you don